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TRADE MARK
SALT LAKE CITY

Tuesday, September 14, 1909.

If you don't know, ask Smoot.

We wanted proof—they brought a
piece of the weather.

But could anybody else now find what
either Cook or Peary left up there?

And shall we have the aurora bore-
alis placed among the stars of the
National flag?

Don't know what John Hays Ham-
mond is after, but he has loaned the
President a mighty good book.

Wonder if Lieutenant Peary had the
forethought to put up a warning to all
other nations to "Keep off the grass!"

It's going to be some difficult, though,
to convince Colonel Roosevelt that
there is plenty of fame to go 'round.

Both of 'em found that there was
"plenty of room at the top," so why
should either try to crowd the other
off?

If it be true that Secretary Ballin-
ger was once a cowboy, he ought to
be able to rope the "critter" he is
after.

Nevertheless, "most everybody" will
sympathize somewhat with the Federal
bunch. It's awfully hard work to find
a soft place to "light."

Peary's remarks would lead one to
imagine a vague inference on his part
that what Doctor Cook found was
merely a "hop" pole.

An Oklahoma man has resigned a
Federal office. And yet they call the
discovery of the north pole the most
wonderful event of the day!

A bit premature, however, to boast
of the freedom of aeroplaning from
fatality until after the aerial joyrider
shall have a look in on the job.

Those enthusiastically indignant
Sanitizers who gave a quarrelsome
neighbor a spanking committed the
error of not taking the lady out to the
woodshed.

Salt Lake continues to receive praise
for its hospitality extended to the G.
A. R. veterans; and that broad cast
upon the waters will continue to re-
turn for many days.

On Monday the German army began
its annual maneuvers, and it only re-
mains now to receive tidings from
England of the determination to build
a dozen or so more Dreadnoughts.

Curtiss, the American aviator, cap-
tured the big prizes in Italy also. But
it must be borne in mind that this was
on Sunday; and if the record wasn't
beaten on Monday, it will be the sur-
prise thereof that must be scored up.

They have arrested a man here for
parading the streets under pretense of
being the personal reincarnation of the
Nazarene. Which causes us to wonder
how Apostle Whitney managed to keep
out of jail while claiming to be the
reincarnated prophet Elias.

"Say, if Earle keeps up his gait he
may have to become a sultan in order
to properly house his affections," sug-
gests the Detroit Free Press. Better
still, he could take the Mormon endow-
ment ceremonies and settle down to the
business in real earnest and comfort-
able security.

Elder Brigham H. Roberts says that
when the "prophecies, seers, and revela-

tors" said that the lost tribes of Is-
rael were at the north pole, they made
a big blunder, and that the saints had
now better give up the nonsense. As
the saying goes, "it will all come out
in the washing and ironing."

ITS CONTEMPTIBLE FALSITY.

The Deseret News, the church or-
gan, is going crazy in its contemptible
lying. It was full of miserable parti-
san politics last night, falsifying the
facts, claiming great benefits to this
city from its sectarian "bureau of in-
formation," and asserting that Ameri-
canism has driven population and cap-
ital from the city, when every one
knows that it has brought a growth and
vitality to the city wholly unparalleled
in its history.

But the cap-sheat of atrocious false-
hood is reached by the organ when it
calls upon the taxpayers to.

Look at your tax-notices this year, and
compare them with previous years. And
when you wonder why you should pay
so much more this year for living in your
little home than last year, do not forget
that "American" extravagance has to be
paid for.

The meaning which the church organ
intends to convey to its readers, of
course, is that taxes have been raised
by the American party. And yet there
is not a particle of truth in it. The
city has not raised its tax rate at all;
it is precisely the same as last year and
the year before.

But who has raised the taxes, then?
The county—the "Republican" offi-
cials whom the church organ was so
free to have elected last year. They
are the ones who have raised the taxes.
The county tax is one mill higher this
year than last, raising the tax upwards
of \$68,000 in the county. The church
organ knows this and yet it has the
gall and mendacity to charge the raise
on the American party!

But if it claims that the real raise
was in the valuation of the property,
the American party is still blameless,
for it was the church organ's "Republi-
can" county officials that made the
assessment and the raise. The organ
knows this well, and yet it is guilty of
the double falsehood of claiming the
American party to be blameless, and
of concealing the fact that it is the
organ's own chosen gang that did the
thing of which it complains.

Another tax entity which has raised
its tax rate in spite of the raise in the
valuation, is the church organ's "non-
partisan" school board. And the church
organ omits all mention of this, but
falsely charges the raise on the Ameri-
can party.

It is as scandalous a falsehood as
even the church organ was ever guilty
of, when it charges the increase of tax-
ation upon the American party. It
knows full well that its charge is whol-
ly untrue, and yet it makes it, full of
malevolence and partisan bitterness. It
is a reckless, scandalous, utter, malig-
nant, conscienceless liar, meaning to
lie and rejoicing in its lies, of which
all of its decent adherents are ashamed.

THE ACRIMONIOUS DISPUTE.

The world is already extremely weary
of the dispute between the adherents
of Cook and of Peary with respect to
their claims of the discovery of the
north pole. It was bad enough while
they were simply making vociferous
claims and protestations that they had
each respectively visited it; but when it
gets down to the billingsgate of
calling each other frauds, liars, and
gold-brick men on the part of Peary
and his adherents, and on the part of
Cook and his admirers, of telling stories
of loot and theft on Peary's part,
where he robbed Cook and kept him
and his friends out of the use of Cook's
house and provisions stored therein,
then it is getting altogether too malig-
nant for civilized mankind.

We do not understand why either of
these explorers, or why their friends
for them, descend to such depths, and
so thoroughly degrade the scientific
spirit. The discovery of the north pole
is a vast scientific and arduous explora-
tion problem; it is not a matter that
can be expedited, achieved, or glory-
wrestingly gained through windy, bitter
disputes or personal vilifications. The
north pole explorers of the cabinets,
of the laboratory, of the scientific schools,
who have taken part in these disputes,
have shown a woeful lack, not only
of ordinary courtesy, but of the spirit
of candor and the scientific judgment,
which alone are proper in the considera-
tion of any such question as this.
Lieut. Peary calls Dr. Cook a liar and
a fraud, and all of the Peary faction
unite in the assault upon Cook which
Peary originates. Dr. Cook in reply,
while admitting that Peary has prob-
ably been to the pole, calls him a brag-
gart and a thief for stealing his supplies.

Needless to say, this degrades the
whole question into a mere fishwife
fight. The world will be glad to see
both Cook and Peary, as well as the
respective adherents of each, quit their
reviling, their accusations, and their
imprecations, and wait until the ques-
tion is threshed out by competent sci-
entific men on the evidence presented.
Dr. Cook says that he is willing to sub-
mit his case to such a tribunal, and
that he has ample proof in his observa-
tions and scientific data to establish
his claim. Lieut. Peary says the same.
It will be the fervent hope of every
scientific man throughout the world,
and especially will it be the patriotic
hope of every citizen of the United
States, that both men may make good
their claim. But it must be confessed
that, as far as they have gotten, they
are both earning the contempt that is
the farthest removed from scientific
discussion. Let them all remain silent;
let each of the discoverers submit his
claim to a competent tribunal, and
rest his case, either with or without
argument; then let that tribunal do
what is fair and just, as it doubtless
will do, and the world will accept the
verdict as conclusive. But, in the
meanwhile, the discussion is barrow-

to the spirit and humiliating to Ameri-
can pride; it puts two distinguished
American explorers in an unseemly
controversy from which neither can
escape without wounds and scars.

THE FALSE GAUGE.

It has always been the practice, as
well as the theory, of protection, in
framing tariff bills, to fix the customs
schedules on articles imported, on the
basis of the difference between the cost
of wages in foreign countries and our
own. Thus, in the lead ore schedule, it
has been the practice always, to com-
pare the cost of mining the ores by
Mexican peon labor and the cost of
mining it in the United States, by the
man of family who wishes to raise his
children to be good citizens of the Re-
public. This is a good gauge, a proper
recognition of the scale of living that
prevails in this country, and that ought
to prevail.

But all this was departed from in the
framing of the new tariff law. In that
it has been the evident purpose to fa-
vor monopolies and combines, without
regard to any question of wage scale,
or difference in the same, as between
this country and others. The combines
crush labor, as at McKeesport, and they
express the producer of "raw material" as
the woolen manufacturers held up
by the wool men of the West last year,
and they will be able to do this trick
more effectively hereafter than ever be-
fore.

Fresh confirmation of this general
fact is developed in the reports from
the utterances of Samuel Gompers, now
on a tour of Europe. He found things
there in many ways quite different
from what had been represented; yet
he found them in so unsatisfactory a
state that he considered close affiliation
between the labor unions of Europe and
those of this country impracticable. For
the rest of it, we quote a pertinent edi-
torial in the Chicago Tribune, as fol-
lows:

"The 'standpatters' ought to choke off
Samuel Gompers. He went to Europe to
study labor conditions there, and is writ-
ing home about the rise of wages in the
German trades and the higher plane on
which the workers are living. Many of
them appear in frock coats on festive oc-
asions. There went before the Ways and Means
Committee, a number of highly protected
manufacturers who yearned for more pro-
tection and a better opportunity to exploit
the consumer. Many of them told a pitiful
tale of being forced to the wall by
German cheap labor. Data concerning
wages and labor conditions in several Ger-
man industries were forwarded to the
Government at the request of that of the
United States proved the utter falsity of
many of the stories told the committee.
This was the moral which Senator Aldrich
sought to hold back from the Senate,
and which he made the basis of his
unfounded charges that the German Gov-
ernment was trying to influence American
tariff legislation. Mr. Gompers says he has
been assured that the figures given as to
German wages were correct. It is hard to
believe that the American hosiery manu-
facturers, among others, were so anxious to
have them suppressed. Congress did not get a peep at it.
Naturally, and to a great degree cor-
rectly, Mr. Gompers ascribes the great ad-
vance in German wages to the efforts of
organized labor. The fact that wages
have gone up is the main point, how-
ever. It contradicts so many of the
brazen statements of ultra protectionists
about the 'paper labor' of Germany. It
has been made an excuse too often for
the robbery of American workers. Mr.
Gompers is more to be trusted about labor
conditions abroad than interested Ameri-
can manufacturers.

There are data as to German wages,
but none as to German cost of production.
They will be obtained in due time under
President Taft's instructions. They will
be secured in a Senatorial committee
report, but will be made public property.
Then material will be available for an in-
tellectual review of the tariff schedules
which need much trimming.

IT IS NOT A RELIGION.

A preacher in this city on Sunday
last gave approval to President Eliot's
so-called "new religion," and stated
its propositions in these words:

An address was delivered the past sum-
mer at Cambridge, Mass., by President
Eliot of Harvard university, which may
prove to be the most epoch-marking
event since the publication of the "Origin
of Species" by Charles Darwin in 1859.
If not the most significant utterance on
religion since the Reformation, it is at
least Dr. Eliot said that "the new re-
ligion will not be based on authority,
either spiritual or temporal; that there
will be no personification of the forces of
nature, no deification of remarkable hu-
man beings, as in the case of Jesus; that
the 'new religion' will deal chiefly with
sorrow and death, but with joy and
life; that it 'will believe in no malignant
powers and will reject the idea that man
is a fallen being; that it 'will have no
supernatural element, but in all its theory
and practice will be completely natural.'
"Its precepts will be men interested in re-
ligious thought and trained to the best
methods of improving the social and in-
dustrial conditions of human life; it
will not attempt to reconcile men and
women to present ills by promises of fu-
ture blessings. Such promises have
done nothing to induce men to be pa-
tient under sufferings and privations
against which they should have in-
cessantly rebelled. The new religion
will approach the whole subject of evil
from another side, that of resistance and
prevention."

In the discussion of all questions,
and especially of questions of importance,
it is always essential to have as much
accuracy of speech as possible, and to
use words in their proper significance.
In this view, then, it may as well be
said now as at any time, that the word
"religion" is not properly used as a
designation of Dr. Eliot's formula or
philosophy. To use it in connection
with the declarations as quoted from
President Eliot is as loose and mislead-
ing as to use the word "medicine" to
describe the antics and invocations of
the Indian "medicine men."

Dr. Eliot's forecast of what may be
the form of thought or philosophical
doctrines that will later on be accept-
ed, may be fairly accurate as applied to
students and thinkers. In fact, some-
thing much like that has been known
among investigating minds in all ages.
But to imagine that any such formulas
or theories will be accepted generally
among mankind in lieu of religion, is
to imagine a vain thing. To think for
a moment that the human race is ready
to throw off the concrete acceptance
of the traditional and spiritual faith
for more temporal commonplace, is to
depart from all standards of actuality
and of history. There is no marked
tendency in that direction; in fact, the
indications in that direction are by no
means as pronounced as they were
throughout the civilized world at the
time of the French revolution.

On the contrary, one could easily

make out a sensational case in quite
the opposite direction. For, no matter
how ridiculous a theory and assumption
any upstart charlatan may make, he
does not lack followers if he is only
strenuous enough in insisting upon the
supernatural, and in claiming some di-
rect authority from God. We need not
dwell upon Joseph Smith's so-called
"prophecies" and "revelations," nor
upon the Millerite delusions, nor the
Dowie imposture. We see the same
thing all about us in the impostures of
and consultations with clairvoyants,
sight-seers, spiritists, and other delvers
into and barren diggers in, the lava
beds of thought, devotees of supersti-
tion, dreamers, and observers of signs
and impulses.

We should suppose, directly away
from the idea of Dr. Eliot, that the
world, so far from being tired of super-
natural religion, is yearning for some-
thing more occult and supernatural,
upon which it can lay firmer hold than
ever. The pious minds of humanity,
shocked at the "higher criticism" of
the Bible, with the tearing away of the
veil of mystery and authority from
about it, is reaching out for the restora-
tion of the mysterious element, is in-
voking the reaffirmation of authority
and the spiritual rest which the reliance
upon authority brings.

So, we judge that, as Dr. Eliot lives
in an atmosphere of thought entirely
separated from the common impulse and
heart-beat of humanity, he is not com-
petent to speak for the masses of man-
kind, and that what he has prepared
for them will in no wise be accepted
by them. What they want is a religion
that has in it many things they cannot
comprehend. What he offers is a philo-
sophy, a practical rule of life, which
is easily comprehensible by all. And
as he fails to meet the yearning for the
intangible, but has offered instead the
tangible, he fails to meet the demand.
He offers a philosophy, misnaming it a
religion. But he cannot hope to charm
with a name, while leaving out the es-
sential thing that satisfies the human
heart.

ANOTHER MIRACLE.

The first miracle ever known in
Utah was when, in fencing the "Big
Field," it was found that with the
building by the common herd of the
amount of fence apportioned mathe-
matically to each, the land of the chief
priests was also miraculously fenced in,
without their doing any fencing at all.
It has been that way most of the time
since; and it has been a constant mi-
racle to see how the masses of the peo-
ple have sustained the grasping priest-
hood in idleness and luxury while the
people toiled.

But now at last, there is something
for the laity to show—a miracle in
reality. It is described in a recent
issue of the Coalville Times, as from
Woodland, of September 6th, as fol-
lows:

"The thing of most concern here now is
the recovery of Walter St. John, an ap-
pendicitis patient. Two weeks ago last
Saturday the doctors, after working faith-
fully, gave him up and said he could not
live but a short time. Dr. Bardsley even
said to his father: 'His bowels are as dead
as that post, touching a bed post as he
spoke, and Dr. Bardsley's hand on his pa-
rents call the family in to see the boy
breathe his last. The 'last,' however,
was not his last. Dr. Bardsley returned
to his office, leaving these remarks to
administer to the lad. 'If you can do
anything for him, do it. I will be at his
side all night. I will be at his office
and if there is anything further call me
up at once.'"

The result that followed the adminis-
tration in brief is this: The boy was
moved from Kansas back to his home in
Woodland last Thursday, and Saturday
he walked alone from his bedroom to the
dining room, rested awhile and walked
back. All his friends are glad to see him
gaining his strength so rapidly.

"MAGNIFYING" THE OFFICE.

No wonder that is considered "the
thing of most concern" in Woodland.
A miracle is always of concern. It is
of chiefest concern, however, to the
elders who thus spectacularly displayed
their divine power to rebuke appen-
dicitis in the name of the Lord, and com-
pel it to flee as an unclean devil.
Their future is assured if they will
come to this city, or go to some other
large place, and demonstrate their pow-
er effectually. They are the best pos-
sible missionaries of the Mormon
faith, if they can do what is claimed
for them, and they should hear from
"Box B" without delay.

Of late the Deseret News has made
repeated references to the American
municipal administration as a spend-
thrift—a wasteful and irresponsible
custodian of the public funds. With-
out making particular specification, to
speak of, or of any consequence, it
has lumped its unsupported accusations
under a general charge of incompetency
and loosehandedness.

Now, when it comes to that The
Tribune would welcome a comparison
of records and accounts as between the
American party's administration and
that of the various parties that have
held municipal power here by grace of
the Deseret News and the Mor-
mon priesthood. It was always the
assertion and the boast of the old
days here that any political or
civil position held by any Mormon
elder was magnified and honored by
that man's possession of the Melchise-
dek priesthood. President Young was
most outspoken in this regard, declar-
ing that his "governorship and every
other ship" which he held was sub-
ject to his priesthood, and that he
would magnify the one calling in the
other. There was a time when, as
everybody knows, and as Elder Andrew
Jensen informs us, "the Latter-day
Saints were in full control of the city,
and governing the State from one end
to the other." We will go to this
period and see how the city finances
were administered, in those days. On
folio 179 of what was then called the
General Ledger of the city we find
one of the accounts of the late Daniel
H. Wells, mayor. Mr. Wells was also
at the time counselor to President
Brigham Young, president of the Mor-

mon church, and doubtless "magni-
fied" his mayorship with his priest-
hood. In ten years of his administra-
tion, up to April 8, 1873, the General
Ledger tells us that the mayor had be-
come indebted to the city, by one means
and another, to the sum of \$38,175.36.
Of this amount, after an adjustment
of the account by the council, \$27,-
749.33 was charged off to profit and
loss. At that period, it seems, heads
of departments and others kept an open
account with the city, borrowing what
they liked and overdrawing just as
they pleased. Among other accounts
than that of the mayor, it appears that
the following also went over to the
profit and loss side of the General
Ledger:

Isaac Gron, supervisor.....	\$ 2,297.34
William Hyde, supervisor.....	367.12
Robert Campbell, recorder.....	2,656.86
B. H. Schettler.....	1,671.00
Charles S. Cram.....	545.48
Theodore McKean.....	506.89
William Clayton.....	452.50
Joseph A. Young.....	145.25
Joseph Hyde.....	581.72
Henry Arnold.....	348.25
John Clinton.....	333.14
J. F. H. College.....	282.84
John Metz.....	229.20
Total.....	\$10,196.67

Of such carryings-on is the "magni-
fying" of municipal office by the
priesthood in the "kingdom of God on
earth." But we think that Salt Lake
can very well afford to do without that
sort of thing; and the way to avoid
having any more of it is to refuse to
vote for it.

One of a crowd of boys reaped a
broken arm for having interfered with
a stranger on the street here. We are
sorry that it happened; but the occur-
rence will not have been without its
value if other boys shall learn there-
from that there is a certain line of
conduct that must be observed, and
that doesn't include hoodlumism.

The Central Coal & Coke company
have made no change in the price of
Rock Springs coal, and are still selling
it at \$5.75 per ton.

S. D. Evans,
Undertaker and Embalmer, has re-
moved to new location, 48 South State.

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